Neuron, Vol. 34, 667, May 16, 2002, Copyright ©2002 by Cell Press

# Erratum

In the October 1995 issue of *Neuron* (volume *15*, 829–842), we published "Molecular Cloning of *linotte* in Drosophila: A Novel Gene That Functions in Adults during Associative Learning." Mutant $lio^{P1}$ flies were identified in a behavioral screen for 3 hr memory defects after Pavlovian olfactory conditioning (Dura et al., 1993). The $lio^{P1}$ mutation corresponded to the insertion of a PlacW transposon into cytological position 37C7 of chromosome 2L 403 bp 3′ of a novel transcript (*lio*) and 39 bp 5′ of *derailed* (*drl*). Crucial evidence that the *lio* transcript was involved in the adult olfactory learning derived from full rescue of the $lio^{P1}$ learning defect after induced expression of a *hs-lio*$^{+}$ transgene. We have been unable to reproduce this rescue effect, however, in spite of much effort. Our original rescuing transposant lines were lost during a serious infection of our fly stocks by *Drosophila* DCV virus. Once the infection was controlled, we tested seven other *hs-lio*$^{+}$ transgenic lines, which were generated along with the rescuing lines but were not evaluated behaviorally. None of these yielded rescue of the learning defect. We then reinjected the CaSpeR-hslio$^{+}$ construct into control flies to generate new transgenic lines. The three new transgenic lines tested also failed to produce rescue of the adult learning defect. Northern blot analyses of these inducible transgenes revealed variable levels of leaky and induced expression, covering a range from which some rescue might be expected. We also tried several different durations of, and recovery from, heat shock—again without the desired result. To date, we remain with no scientific explanation for our failure to reproduce the rescue results. In the absence of such data, we do not have sufficient evidence to conclude that the *linotte* transcript is involved in adult olfactory learning. We regret this error. We are, however, currently preparing a manuscript which (1) continues to show that the original $lio^{P1}$ mutation disrupts expression of the *linotte* transcript; and (2) demonstrates that the *hs-lio*$^{+}$ transgene rescues defects in another form of plasticity. We also will continue experiments to resolve clearly whether *linotte* or *derailed* (or both) are involved in adult olfactory learning.

**Gert M. Bolwig, Maria Del Vecchio, Gretchen Hannon, and Tim Tully**
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
1 Bungtown Road
Cold Spring Harbor, New York 11724

**References**

Bolwig, G., Del Vecchio, M., Hannon, G., and Tully, T. (1995). Molecular cloning of *linotte* in Drosophila: a novel gene that functions in adults during associative learning. Neuron *15*, 829–842.

Dura, J.-M., Preat, T., and Tully, T. (1993). Identification of *linotte*, a new gene affecting learning and memory in *Drosophila melanogaster*. J. Neurogenet. *9*, 1–14.